

brocation formed of equal parts of olive and cajeput oils. In algid cholera the oil is quite useless, but this is not the case in cholerine, or the disturbance of the digestive organs which so often precedes the cholera. A great number of such cases, when the pulse has been small, feeble, and slow, have been treated advantageously by the following mixture, aided by low diet and tepid drinks: R.—Mucilage 140, cajeput 3, syrup 30 parts. A tablespoonful, first every quarter and then every half hour. It is usefully employed for the expulsion of ascariæ, either as an electuary made with honey (1, 2, or 3 parts to 60), or as an enema, one part being mixed with 30 of distilled water by means of yolk of egg. In chronic affections of the respiratory organs, as laryngitis, bronchitis, slow phthisis, accompanied by asthenia, the cajeput leads to a diminution of the dyspnœa and cough, and an easier expectoration while the appetite returns. It is of use in nervous palpitation. In two cases it was given in doses of from 15 to 45 grains in the 24 hours. In chronic vesical catarrh, the oil without curing the disease gives rise to great amendment by facilitating the emission of urine and diminishing the production of mucosities. As to its employment in rheumatism, M. Delvaux has always found it without effect while acute inflammatory action has been present. In the chronic articular rheumatism, when the pain and swelling are slight and the colour of the skin is normal, it is always useful, employed internally and by friction; but when the affection is attended with much swelling, or by deformity, or tophus, it is of no avail. In chronic myorheumatism and endorheumatism it is always of great service; while in episcranial rheumatism, in which the fibro-muscular layer of the cranium is affected, it has often effected a complete cure after numerous other remedies have failed. The same good effects have attended its employment in chronic pleurodynia and lumbago. For the muscular rheumatisms observed in those who have been exposed to the fatigue of prolonged voyages or residence in hot and humid climates, which are attended with emaciation, and in which digestion has become difficult, painful, or even impossible, in consequence of the fibro-muscular portions of the digestive canal having become involved in the rheumatism, cajeput proves a true specific, the pain disappearing under its influence and the patient recovering his health. In various *affections of the skin* this remedy is very efficacious, as acne rosacea, pityriasis, and psoriasis. In acne rosacea the oil must be applied over the whole diseased surface by means of a pencil three times a day, placing the patient in the horizontal posture lest the vaporization irritate the eyes. The epidermis scales off and the close network of vessels becomes atrophied, so that in persons with fresh complexions the skin to which the oil has been applied becomes whiter than that of the rest of the face. Furfuraceous desquamations of the scalp, eyelids, and beard, may be successfully treated by ointments containing the oil, and patches of psoriasis may be treated by imbibing them with the oil. This soon excites sharp inflammation and supuration of the dermis, which excites a modifying influence upon the skin. The oil must then be replaced by soothing topical applications. Cajeput prevents the fall of the hairs, and favours their reproduction in alopecia when there is atony of the dermis or bulbs. It has proved especially useful in cases in which the eyelashes have fallen after having been dyed. In the painful atony of a joint with tumefaction and œdema met with after *sprain*, especially when the starch bandage has been used, frictions with embrocations of olive and cajeput oils soon re-establish the vigour of the part.—*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Aug. 17, 1861, from *Presse Médicale Belge*, 1861, Nos. 12, 13, 17, 23, 25, 30.

11. *Preparation of a Stearate of Iron in the Treatment of Phagedenic Chancres.*—For some months M. Ricord has employed an ointment and an adhesive plaster of stearate of iron, which appears to be a valuable agent for dressing chancres which are complicated with phagedena. This new therapeutic agent was employed for the first time on a patient who had been the subject of experiments in syphilization, and who had, when he came under M. Ricord's care, his thighs covered with phagedenic ulcerations, which had been treated without success by several able practitioners. M. Ricord conceived the idea of making use of an adhesive plaster of stearate of iron, with which he dressed the ulcerations on the right side, and dressings, by way of comparison,

were applied on the left side with adhesive plasters of coal-tar. In a short time the phagedenic ulcerations on the right side were completely cicatrized, and in consequence of this remarkable result, the coal-tar plaster was replaced by one of stearate of iron, which effected a perfect cure in less than a month. The ointment of stearate of iron is made by mixing together a solution of sulphate of iron with a solution of Marseilles soap, drying the precipitate and then melting it, and finally adding some essence of lavender, taking care to stir until the mass has completely cooled. The adhesive plaster of stearate of iron is made by taking the stearate prepared as above described, melting it at a gentle heat, and spreading it upon linen as in ordinary plasters.—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*, July, 1861, from *Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, May 30, 1860.

12. *Remedies for Tape-worm in Abyssinia.* By Dr. COURBON.—The remedies for tape-worm stand at the head of the Abyssinian Materia Medica, and they are perhaps the only remedies that the Abyssinians are acquainted with, and that are really useful to them. Among these remedies, the kousso and mesenna must be ranked first, and afterwards the fresh bark of the pomegranate, the habi-tsalim, habi-tchogo, belbelta, and soaria. The *kousso* is furnished by a rosaceous plant of the tribe of the spiræas, and approximating to the genus agrimonia, and is called the *Brayera anthelmintica*. This is a beautiful diœcious tree, terminated above by a bunch of leaves, and with long, pendant bunches of flowers. The latter are the parts employed, and the dose is a handful. The Abyssinians reduce the kousso into a coarse powder, and swallow it mixed with water. An hour after taking it, there is an ordinary evacuation, and half an hour or an hour later there is a liquid motion, and at the end of three, or sometimes four or six hours, the tænia is expelled in the form of a whitish ball. The Abyssinians swallow the kousso fasting, and take no food until after the expulsion of the tænia, but afterwards they drink and eat abundantly, and use the most exciting kinds of food and drink. The *mesenna*, another remedy for tape-worm, was once supposed to be obtained from the *Juniperus procera*, but it is really the product of a leguminous plant, the *Albizzia anthelmintica*, a tree of some three or four feet high, with a thick and very rugous bark. The latter is the part used in medicine. The Abyssinians take it in various ways, but they always employ the powdered bark in the dose of about sixty grammes. They mix it with water, or they make it into bread with flour, or they incorporate it with butter or honey, so as to form a kind of bolus, which they swallow. The consequence is, that on the evening when the drug is taken there is a semi-solid motion, in which there are some fragments of the worm. It is only on the next day and the following days that the rest of the tænia is expelled in sero-mucous evacuations. The mesenna is said to be the best remedy for tape-worm, and completely expels this parasite from the body. The *habi-tsalim* is obtained from two kinds of jasmine—the *Jasminum Abyssinicum* and the *J. floribundum*—and the leaves are the parts employed, mixed with the young shoots of the *Olea chrysophylla*, a kind of olive. A handful of this mixture is pounded very carefully between two stones, with the addition of a little water, and thus a kind of liquid paste is obtained and swallowed by the natives. It is said to be very efficacious in expelling the tænia. The *habi-tchogo* is now proved to be the *Oxalis anthelmintica*, a handsome plant with a subterranean stem, terminated by an oval bulb of the size of a chestnut. The bulbs are the parts employed, in the dose of sixty grammes or more; the Abyssinians eat them by handfuls like small onions, or bruising them on a stone, they mix them with fluid, and drink the juice after it has been strained through them. The *habi-tchogo* is said to be almost as efficacious as the kousso. The *belbelta* belongs to the family of *amarantaceæ*, and is said to be obtained from the *Celosia adensis*. According to Schimper, the leaves, flowers, and fruits are employed for the tænia; but MM. Ferrel and Galinier state that it is the powdered seeds which are used. The *soaria* is a small shrub belonging to the family of the *Myrtaceæ*, and is the *Mesa picta*. The part employed is the fresh fruit, or the same part dried. The *roman* is the native name of the *Punica granatum*, or pomegranate. In Abyssinia, as in Europe, the bark of the root is the part employed, but it is rarely used. Among all these remedies for tape-worm, the